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AN INTRODUCTION TO CAMBRIDGE

By W. A. FENTON, M.A.
(Borough Librarian)

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[Cambridge

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HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

Some reference to the early history of Cambridge must be made in order that the visitor shall obtain the full benefit of a sojourn in this historic borough, but the account must be brief to conform with the distinctive purpose of this type of guide, which is to acquaint intending visitors with the advantages of spending a holiday at Cambridge.

The early history of the town has given rise to considerable conjecture and different theories have been advanced by local historians as to its original position. There is little doubt, however, that in olden times Cambridge was distributed along the bank of the Cam between the Mills

and the Great Bridge, the river being responsible for the prosperity of the town in those days. It has been authoritatively stated that as far back as the twelfth century the means of supplying the necessities of life to the rest of the county were afforded by river transport, and that communication with the Eastern Counties and the Midlands was only possible by crossing the Great Bridge. In mediæval times the river was used for transporting heavy merchandise which was brought up to the wharfs and unloaded at Cambridge, and even as late as the nineteenth century these horse drawn barges were used to bring up coal, turf, and sedge.

A matter for further supposition is the date of Castle Hill, a mound reached by a road from the Great Bridge, but the neighbourhood of this mound is stated with some certainty to have been the site of a Roman settlement. The Norman Castle at the foot of the hill was probably used as a fortress in mediæval times. The importance of Cambridge in early days was further established by its great mart, called Stourbridge Fair, to which travellers came from all parts of Europe. Here, too, we are told scholars travelled from the neighbouring monasteries to teach, and eventually started a movement which gradually developed into the beginnings of the University. The date of the foundation of the University has never been discovered, but it was no doubt due to the situation of the town and the neighbourhood of the monasteries that the choice fell on Cambridge. The history of the University in the Middle Ages is fully dealt with in Mr. Mullinger's authoritative and interesting work, to which those who desire to extend their knowledge are referred. Although the town was in existence before the foundation of the University, there is no doubt that the development of the University impelled the growth of the town, in spite of the fact that bitter feuds existed for many years between the two bodies, owing to the imposition of superiority on the part of the scholars and the power of the Vice-Chancellor over the rights of the citizens. This disagreeable state of things was finally amicably settled by Act of Parliament.

Interest in a town frequently centres on its fine buildings, their architectural beauty, and especially their antiquity, and the visitor to Cambridge whose tastes lie in that direction will find abundant material to study in its University. Here are to be seen some beautiful examples of mediæval and later architecture, and the keen student cannot do better than consult Willis and Clark's monumental work on the Architectural History of the University to obtain reliable information on the growth of the several colleges.

The sight-seer will discover the key to the Town and its University if he will continue his perusal of this topical guide, which aims to provide just the information necessary to encourage a closer inspection of the beauties of Cambridge and to give the visitor a taste of its pleasant associations.

SITUATION AND ACCESSIBILITY.

Cambridge lies 52 miles north of London and the River Cam forms an arc round the greater portion of the centre of the town, which nestles in a hollow on its right bank and is slightly elevated on its left bank. The town rises gradually as it leaves the river until it reaches an elevation of 83 feet on the North, and 72 on the South, the lowest altitude being approximately 20 feet above sea level. A large part of the business of Cambridge is carried on within close proximity to the University, and overlooking the business quarter are situated the Colleges in majestic solemnity. One of the most charming residential parts of the town is delightfully situated along the "Backs" of the Colleges, where the natural surroundings provide an elysium giving added attraction to the neighbourhood.

Commercial men whose business is connected with East Anglia and the East Midland Counties will find that Cambridge is a good centre to work from, the frequency of its train service and the excellence of its highways being conducive to business requirements.

Few provincial towns can claim such easy accessibility as Cambridge, which is within a little over an hour's journey from London, so that it can be reached from any part of the British Isles without difficulty by travelling on the L.N.E.R. by way of Liverpool Street and King's Cross stations. It can be reached also by changing at Bletchley or Kettering on the L.M.S. Railway. For those who prefer the road and their motor car the approaches to Cambridge are historically famous, the greatest highways in England entering it on all sides.

Visitors who travel by rail enter Cambridge on the south, and on leaving the Railway Station a pleasing view meets the eye. Station Road is a broad, well-kept thoroughfare having at its further end, where it meets the main road into the town, a magnificent War Memorial, being a figure in bronze of a soldier in full war equipment, the idea being to commemorate the Cambridgeshire infantry who acquitted themselves so gloriously in the Great War. For those who prefer to ride there is a frequent service of motor 'buses which travel from the station to all parts of Cambridge and its neighbourhood. On turning right at the end of Station Road we enter the main thoroughfare, which passes through the town south to north, viewing, as we proceed, the Wesleyan Church (1872) on the left, St. Paul's Church (1842) on the right, and further along on the same side of the road the Perse School (1890), founded by Dr. Stephen Perse in 1615. At the cross roads stands the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs (1887-1890), an imposing structure with a spire 216 feet high and possessing a grand peal of bells. Continuing, we pass Downing College on the left and Emmanuel College lower down on the right, and as we near the centre of the town Christ's College comes into view.

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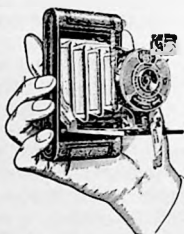
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IF TIME BE PRESSING.

- Motor 'buses ply between the London and North Eastern Railway Station and the town, and some time and fatigue will be saved by travelling in any one of these comfortable conveyances from the Station to the Post Office. Then, by proceeding down Petty Cury (Little Cookery), along the side of the Market Place, and Passing through St. Mary's Passage into King's Parade, a commencement may be made by inspecting King's College, the entrance to which is on the opposite side of the road a short distance to the left.
- King's College.
- Trinity College. On leaving King's College, the visitor may retrace his steps up King's Parade, and passing on the left the Senate House and Gonville and Caius (pronounced Keys) College and continuing straight along Trinity Street, reach Trinity College. A short distance further along St. John's College comes into view. Having seen these three Foundations, a hurried visitor may make a selection from various alternatives.
- St. John's College.
- Jesus and Sidney Sussex Colleges.
1. Continuing on from St. John's, and turning to the right down Bridge Street, the first turning to the left is Jesus Lane leading to Jesus College. Or, passing by Jesus Lane, and continuing along Sidney Street, Sidney Sussex College will be found on the left.
 2. Continuing on from St. John's College, and turning to the left into Bridge Street, Magdalene College will be reached.
 3. Returning from St. John's to the top of King's Parade, a No. 5 or 15 'bus will take the visitor to Newnham.
 4. Returning from St. John's, down King's Parade, Silver Street (a turning to the right) leads to Queens' College.
- Magdalene College.
- Newnham College.
- Queens' College.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

It is the usual custom to spend a holiday at a seaside resort with the object of recruiting one's health, but frequently the need arises for us to refresh our mental facilities in addition to improving our physical well-being, and it is to Cambridge we look for means of fulfilling both objects. One of the greatest assets to a holiday is sunshine, and in this respect Cambridge has always been specially favoured, the records for years past showing a very high standard, and coupling with this the fact that the town has one of the lowest rainfalls in England places it in an enviable position and strongly recommends it as a holiday resort.

The thought often occurs to one that if Cambridge had been situated at a higher level it would have been one of the finest health resorts in the British Isles, and it is therefore with great satisfaction that we record the fact that of the towns in England and Wales with a population of over 60,000 Cambridge has one of the lowest death rates, the figures for 1928 being 10·9 per 1,000, as compared with 11·7 for the whole of England and Wales. The infantile mortality was 55 per 1,000 births as compared with 65 for the country as a whole. The total births were 780, representing an average of 12·8 per cent.

It may be mentioned that Cambridge was the first town in the British Isles that gave dental treatment to school children.

That good health is enjoyed in the town is explained by its exceptionally pure water supply, which, even in the driest summer, has never been known to fail, its unusually large number of open spaces, the fact that there are no factories to cause an unhealthy atmosphere, and the efficiency of its sanitary system. Cambridge streets are clean and well scavenged.

RESIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Cambridge is efficiently supplied with water, gas and electricity, all of which are under the control of private companies. The water is obtained from wells situated only a few miles away, and is supplied to residents at a rate based on the assessment.

The charge for gas is 9d. per therm, and for electricity 7d. per unit for lighting and domestic use, 4d. per unit for the first 100 units and 1½d. per unit for each 100 after for power and heating.

The estimated population of Cambridge at Midsummer, 1928, was 60,860, and the number of inhabited houses in 1928 was 15,629. The rateable value is estimated at £576,136, a rate of one penny being estimated to produce £2,263, and the rates for the half-year ending September, 1929, being 5s. 0d. in the £.

The Corporation's Housing Scheme has resulted in the development of some of the healthiest parts of the town, and the types of houses built under the Scheme are attractive in appearance as well as practical in design. In order to facilitate the development of the Scheme the Corporation offers prospective purchasers of houses advances up to 90 per cent. of the cost of buildings.

Well-kept and extensive open spaces contribute largely to the charm of a town, and in this respect Cambridge is especially attractive to the visitor, its numerous gardens, playing fields and common lands far exceeding those of any town of its size in Great Britain. Christ's Pieces is a charming piece of ground planted with a selection of British and foreign trees which afford both beauty and shade, and containing a bandstand from which concerts are frequently given during the summer months. Mention should be made also of Parker's Piece and Midsummer Common, the former providing facilities for cricket and football and occupying an area of twenty acres, and the latter bordering on the River Cam and covering an area of fifty-seven acres. In addition to the above mentioned

open spaces, Cambridge possesses grass lands extending over more than one hundred and sixty-five acres.

Specimens of plants of numerous kinds can be seen at the Botanic Garden, which extends to more than 20 acres and ranks as the second in importance in Great Britain, having a charm and beauty as attractive as that of Kew, and an educational value as a collection of plants greater than that of any other garden. The visitor will find the Rockery and Bog Garden with its pond and stream especially interesting. The collection of Coniferæ contains several varieties unequalled in the country.

The beauty of Cambridge is greatly enhanced by its river, which affords an excellent centre for starting an enjoyable holiday to be spent on the Cam, Ouse, Lark, and Brandon Rivers, and Burwell and Reach Locks. Abundant facilities for river pastime are provided in the shape of fully equipped house boats, motor launches, sailing boats, punts and canoes, and much pleasure can be obtained by camping on the banks of the river or in leisurely journeying to the old world villages in the Fen district. The river along the "Backs" of the Colleges is particularly fascinating and affords ideal conditions for punting, boats being available at the Garret Hostel and Magdalene Bridges and at Mill Lane for the upper river (the Granta), and at Victoria Bridge for the lower river.

The University eight-oared races held during the Lent and May Terms are an unusually attractive feature to residents as well as to strangers, and the gay scene at the May Races, which take place early in June, is one that all visitors should endeavour to see.

The Corporation have considered the needs of the motorist by providing public parking places for cars in convenient positions in the town, the largest and most recent being situated in Drummer Street, close to Christ's Pieces, which is also the station for the Country 'bus and London coach services.

Museums, Libraries, &c.

The public are admitted free to the Colleges, Museums, Art Gallery, Botanic Garden and Public Libraries on week-days and in some instances during certain hours on Sundays.

The Fitzwilliam Museum and Art Gallery is open on week-days between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (September 1st to April 30th), 5 p.m. (May 1st to August 31st), and closes on the first Wednesday in each month. The Museum is open on Sundays from 2—4 p.m.

The Sedgwick Museum of Geology is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week-days.

The Museum of Archæology and Ethnology opens at 2 p.m. and closes at 4, 4.30 and 5 according to the month.

Other Museums of Science are open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. during Term.

The Botanic Garden remains open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. except in Winter, when the Garden closes at dusk.

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The College Chapels are open to visitors each day between specified hours, which vary in the different foundations, but access can be obtained to several of them between 11 and 1 and 2 to 3

The Central Public Library is open on week-days between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Reference Room 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Lending Library 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Saturdays 8 p.m., Thursdays 1 p.m.). The Mill Road Branch Library is open on week-days from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Lending Library 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 5.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. The Children's Room opens during the winter months from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Markets and Early Closing Market day for general produce and corn is held on Saturday, and for cattle on Monday. Early closing day is Thursday.

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Hotels and Restaurants. Cambridge is well provided with first-class hotels and boarding houses situated in the centre of its business activity, and having reputations for excellent catering well known all over the world. There is also a liberal supply of restaurants which cater for one-day visitors as well as for those whose stay is extended over a longer period.

Theatres and Picture Houses. The New Theatre in St. Andrew's Street provides a high-class and up-to-date entertainment, including Opera, Musical Plays, Comedies and Dramas, and at the Festival Theatre, Newmarket Road, Repertory Companies play in Term time. Cambridge Picture Houses are well appointed, and first-rate pictures can be enjoyed under ideal conditions at the Central Cinema, the Playhouse, the Tivoli, and the Kinema.

Band Concerts and Others. During the Summer months Band Concerts are given at frequent intervals on Christ's Pieces under the auspices of the Borough Concerts Committee. Lovers of music will derive great pleasure also from the numerous concerts given in the Guildhall, which include Celebrity Concerts, Cambridge University Musical Society Concerts, and a series of Popular Concerts and Organ Recitals arranged during the winter months by the Borough Concerts Committee. Organ Recitals are given also in the College Chapels during Term.

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[Cambridge]

THE UNIVERSITY.

Whatever may be the reason for visiting Cambridge and however short a period is spent in its vicinity, none can avoid the many attractive features to be seen in the precincts of its University. The Colleges provide examples of Mediæval, Norman and other styles of architecture in such profusion and under such ideal conditions that it is a rare pleasure to wander round the quadrangles and feast one's eyes on their grandeur. Centuries of history are recalled and events of past years vividly conveyed to the mind when we gaze with admiration at the façade of one of the earliest foundations. To deal liberally with all the interesting things Cambridge University has to show the visitor would require far greater space than we have allotted, so we must endeavour to include in this survey the most attractive objects of interest and refer visitors who require fuller information to the histories of Cambridge and the University by Clark, Atkinson, Tucker, and the Master of Jesus College, and the numerous contributions to its history made by that eminent authority on Cambridge, the Rev. Canon Stokes, Litt.D.

Christ's College.

The first College claiming our attention is Christ's College, which visitors will remember passing on their way into the town from the Railway Station, and as it is situated in close proximity to the General Post Office no difficulty will be experienced in finding it. Lady Margaret

Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, founded Christ's College in 1505, six years before she founded St. John's, and God's House, founded by William Bingham in 1436, was incorporated with it. Visitors will notice the similarity of the gateway to that of St. John's College, and on entering the first court they will view the Chapel on the North side with the Master's Lodge adjoining, and the Hall and Buttery with the Combination Room over it on the East side, all of which contain much of interest. Walk through the Screens into the second court and observe the beautiful work in the seventeenth century building facing you. Do not miss seeing the garden, the entrance to which is in the centre of the building just mentioned. Here is an old world garden of a delightful character, containing a swimming bath, summer house, and a mulberry tree said to be associated with John Milton, who studied at Christ's College.

Emmanuel College.

The College that claims the founder of Harvard University amongst its members has a particular attraction for American tourists, whose natural pride in their countrymen is always in evidence, and they will spare time to visit John Harvard's room at the South end of Emmanuel College Library. This College was founded by Sir William Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1584, and is one of the instances of a College taking possession of the site and buildings of a Monastic house. Before entering the first quadrangle note the beautifully kept garden facing the main thoroughfare and contributing to its attractiveness. In the first quadrangle a visit should be paid to the Chapel, which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1666-67 and has a stained glass window in commemoration of John Harvard, and the Hall, which is associated with the Church of the Dominican Friars. Emmanuel College Hostel, situated beyond the Pond at the East end of the Paddock, accommodates about thirty students under a special arrangement which reduces the expenses of a University course. To provide accommodation for the increasing number of students at Emmanuel College, a new Court was built on the opposite side of Emmanuel Street, communication between the main part of the College and this recent adjunct being obtained by means of a sub-way under the road.

Downing College.

Returning to the main entrance to Emmanuel College and walking towards the Railway Station, a short distance along on the opposite side of the road we arrive at Downing College. This College was founded by a bequest of Sir George Downing, Bart., in 1800, but owing to lack of funds its growth has been slow. The buildings of Downing College are situated, however, in delightful surroundings, and visitors will enjoy the walk through its grounds.

Science Museums.

On leaving Downing College by the main entrance we retrace our steps to Downing Street and Pembroke Street, observing the imposing blocks of buildings a short distance down on either side of the street. These massive structures are devoted to Museums, Libraries, and Schools



J. Palmer Clarke

TRINITY COLLEGE BRIDGE

[Cambridge]

of Science and Archaeology, and include the Squire Law Library and Law Schools. Visitors who are interested in the progress of University teaching will learn much from a visit to the various departments of learning contained in these buildings. Lower down the street on the left is the Scott Building of Pembroke College adjoining the Master's Lodge, the entrance to the College being reached by turning to the left into Trumpington Street.

Pembroke College.

Pembroke College (1346), founded by Marie de Saint Paul, widow of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, contains many interesting features and is particularly rich in literary and historical associations. Amongst the eminent men who have been in residence at Pembroke were the poets Gray and Spencer, the great statesman William Pitt, Sir George Gabriel Stokes, and Professor E. G. Browne, the greatest authority on Persia. Although Pembroke College buildings are not so impressive as those of some other Colleges, they have many attractive features, and visitors can well afford to spend an hour or more strolling through the quadrangles and inspecting the old Chapel, now used as a lecture room, Wren's Chapel (1663-64), and the other College offices.

The ecclesiastical looking building nearly opposite Pembroke College is the University Press and Registry, erected in 1831, the cost of the building being defrayed by surplus funds collected for putting up a statue in London to the great William Pitt, hence the origin of its name Pitt Press.

Peterhouse. To the left of the Pitt Press stands Peterhouse, the oldest College, in which the visitor could spend many days viewing all its interesting features. When Hugh de Balsham founded Peterhouse in 1281, he provided the accommodation necessary for sleep, work and prayer, but he bequeathed 300 marks to his scholars which enabled them to add to the buildings a fine "Hall" and Buttery. Many alterations have taken place since early times, but there are still to be seen examples of the original structure. The Hall, for instance, is substantially in its original state, although many alterations have been made. The attention of visitors must be drawn to the beautiful windows in the Hall, which are the work of William Morris, and they should make a special point of seeing the Combination Room (1460), which contains some rare specimens of the work of William Morris, Madox Brown and Burne Jones. The Chapel designed by the Master, Dr. Matthew Wren, uncle of the celebrated architect, was built in 1632, and contains some genuine examples of mediæval woodwork, and its stained glass windows show such wonderful technical work that they are extremely interesting to study as well as beautiful to behold.

Corpus Christi College. Proceeding towards King's Parade, notice Corpus Christi College on the right and St. Catharine's College on the left. The mediæval appearance of

the former will tempt visitors to pass through the Modern Gateway and revel in its antiquity. This College was founded in 1352 by the two Town Guilds of Corpus Christi and St. Mary, and parts of the original buildings are still to be seen. The mediæval character of the Old Court with its low pitched chambers, eaves instead of battlements, and two-light windows, which provides accommodation for students, the Kitchen, Buttery and Hall, Master's Lodge and Library, possesses a unique attraction to lovers of ancient structures. Bibliographers and all who are interested in old manuscripts should endeavour to view Corpus Library, which contains one of the richest collections of manuscripts in the country, bequeathed by Archbishop Parker, who was Master of Corpus 1559-75. The College also possesses a fine collection of antique plate, and one of the best collections of portraits of Masters of Colleges in Cambridge. Corpus claims among its residents in former times the two great playwrights, Christopher Marlowe and John Fletcher, also Sir Nicholas Bacon, Sir Francis Drake, and Archbishop Parker. In close proximity to Corpus College is the Church of St. Benedict, the oldest building in Cambridge, which in early days was used by the scholars as a chapel.

S. Catharine's College. St. Catharine's College (1475), founded by Dr. Robert Wodelarke, third Provost of King's, a portion of

which stands on the site one occupied by Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, has much to show the visitor, who should not fail to walk round its courts and view the general arrangement of its buildings, afterwards proceeding to Queens' College by way of Silver Street.



J. Palmer Clarke

QUEENS' COLLEGE, THE GALLERY

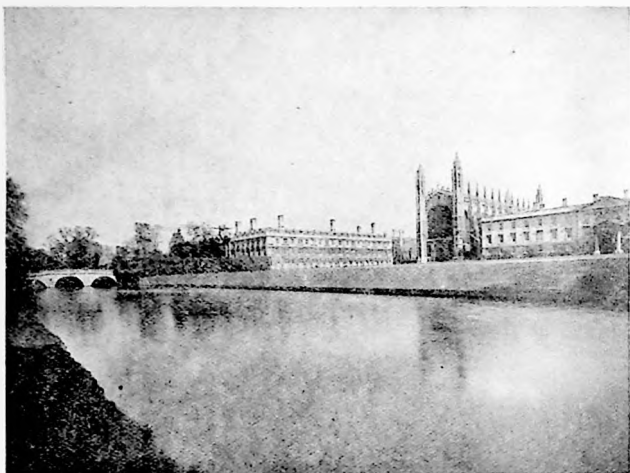
[Cambridge

Queens' College.

This College had the privilege of being endowed by two foundresses, being founded in 1447 by Andrew Duket, who obtained Queen Margaret of Anjou as his patroness, and on the fall of the Lancastrian dynasty being refounded in 1465 by Elizabeth Woodville. Queens' College contains so many interesting features that it is impossible to do more than attempt to create a general impression of the College in this brief account, and visitors will be well advised to consult Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University and Colleges*. Nevertheless mention must be made of the Gallery in the President's Lodge, built in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, which is a particularly attractive specimen of the domestic architecture of that period. The beauty and curious arrangement of the buildings in the Cloister Court command the exclusive attention of the visitor, who will note that on entering the building at the North end of the Hall he has access to the Hall and Combination Room, and can by means of a staircase reach the President's original chamber, from which he will make further discoveries. Before leaving Queens' College a visit should be paid to the wooden bridge, the views from which are extremely beautiful.

King's College.

Visitors will have seen the spires of King's College Chapel from the main road, and their steps will naturally wend towards King's College when they are able to tear themselves away from the fascination of Queens'



J. Palmer Clarke

KING'S AND CLARE FROM THE RIVER

[Cambridge]

College. King's College (1440) was founded by King Henry VI., and perhaps the best known building in Cambridge is its Chapel with its great buttresses, lofty spires and smaller turrets; famous also for its music. This grand and impressive piece of architecture, designed by the Royal founder of King's College, was commenced in the year 1446 and completed in 1513. Upon entering the ante-chapel by the South door one is entranced by the grandeur of the interior of the building, its high vaulted roof which spans a distance of 40 feet, the numerous coats-of-arms, roses, portcullises and other heraldic devices which decorate the walls, and the beautiful fifteenth and sixteenth century stained glass windows. Walk round the Courts, noting the Hall and Library, to the Bridge, the view from which is particularly attractive. From the Bridge can be seen on the South side, part of Queens' College and Queens' Bridge. Silver Street Bridge on the site of the old Small Bridges, and the Mill. Look in the opposite direction and notice Clare College and Bridge, Garret Hostel Bridge and Trinity Bridge. It is pleasant to stroll down the avenue and along the "Backs" of the Colleges viewing Clare, Trinity and St. John's.

Clare College.

The buildings of Clare College (1326), founded by the University as University Hall and refounded by Lady de Clare in 1338, are in a single quadrangle with the exception of the Chapel, which juts out beyond the buildings towards the East. Enter the Chapel and note the



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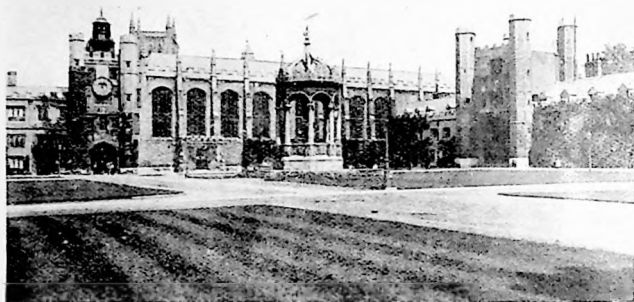
[Cambridge

GATE OF HONOUR, GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE

Annunciation over the Altar by Cipriani, then visit the Hall with its plaster ceiling and beautifully ornamented fireplace. A visit should be paid to the old stone bridge with its quaint arrangement of stone balls on both sides, and a view of the exquisitely ornamented iron gates at each entrance should not be missed.

Trinity Hall.

Within close proximity to Clare College the visitor will find Trinity Hall, founded in 1350 by W. M. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich. Proceeding through the principal court, which contains the Chapel, Hall and Combination Room, enter the Library by a staircase opposite to the door of the Screens, of which the interesting feature is the old bookcases to which are attached the locks and iron bars used to chain books in olden days. The Fellows' Garden with its gigantic chestnut trees is a particularly pleasant and attractive sight and should not be overlooked.



J. Palmer Clarke

[Cambridge]

THE GREAT COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE

Senate House.

On returning through the entrance to Trinity Hall turn to the right and enter Senate House Passage, noting the Senate House, built 1722-1730 from designs by James Gibbs. The Senate House contains some beautiful plaster work and woodwork and statues of Charles Duke of Somerset, Chancellor 1689-1748, and William Pitt. At right angles

University Library.

to the Senate House stands the University Library, its entrance facing the end of that building. The Library is housed in a group of buildings forming a quadrangle, part of which were formerly used as the Senate House, Lecture Rooms, and Divinity School where Erasmus taught. Visitors who are non-members of the University are admitted in the company of a Master of Arts of Cambridge. Here are to be seen rare manuscripts and early printed books, in addition to several thousands of volumes of books, a large and valuable collection of maps, and music.

Gonville and Caius College.

Re-enter Senate House Passage and opposite the Senate House observe the curious old gateway on the opposite side of the passage. This is the "Gate of Honour" originally designed by Dr. Caius, who with Edmund Gonville founded Gonville and Caius College (1348-57). In its original state it was very much more elaborate than at the present time. Passing through the "Gate of Honour" the visitor enters Caius



J. Palmer Clarke

[Cambridge]

THE GATEWAY, TRINITY COLLEGE

Court, on the East of which is the "Gate of Virtue," and turning in the opposite direction walks through the passage into Gonville's Court. Glance into Gonville's Chapel before leaving by the main entrance in Trinity Street. The original entrance was a small doorway called the "Gate of Humility" through which the student was admitted to the College, passing through a second archway called the "Gate of Virtue," after which he took up his residence in the rooms allotted to him. Finally, on the completion of his studies he passed through the "Gate of Honour" to receive his degree.

Trinity College.

Continuing along Trinity Street, we pass on the right St. Michael's Church, and a short distance beyond on the left we arrive at Trinity College (1540) with its magnificent entrance gate containing a large and small gate separated by a stone pier. Examine this entrance and note the four turrets, of which the internal are larger than the external, the ornamentation, the seven panels, and the centre niche containing a statue of Henry VIII., the founder. On the opposite side of the road



J. Palmer Clarke

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE GATEWAY

[Cambridge]

facing the Great Gate are the buildings called Whewell's Courts, bequeathed to the College by Dr. Whewell, who was Master 1841-66. Enter Trinity College Great Court and notice the historical figures and style of the inside of the Great Gate. The rooms near the gateway were occupied by such eminent men as Sir Isaac Newton and William Makepeace Thackeray. Visitors can spend a considerable time in Trinity College viewing the Chapel, Hall, and Library, and walking through the courts to the Cloisters, where they will find much of interest and be enchanted with this imposing pile of buildings.

St. John's College.

On leaving Trinity College and continuing along St. John's Street the attention of visitors is arrested by the splendour of the entrance gateway to St. John's College, the decoration of which has stamped it the most graceful of all Cambridge gateway-towers. St. John's College was founded in 1511 by the Lady Margaret Beaufort, who was also the foundress of Christ's College. Pass through the gateway and enter the



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ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY AND " BRIDGE OF SIGHS "

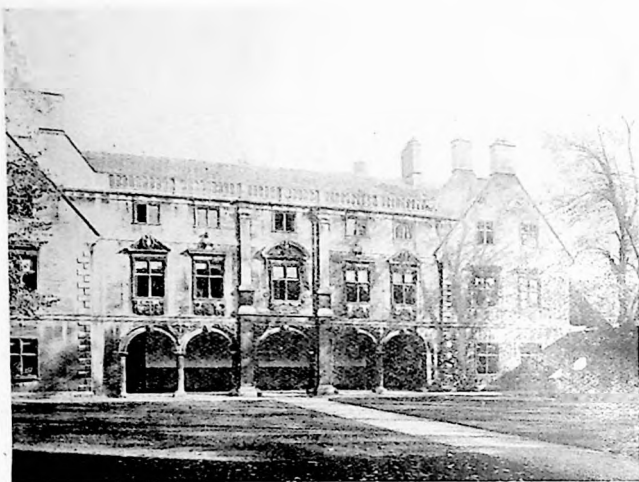
[Cambridge

Chapel (1864-69) where you will be entranced with the extensive scheme of decoration which has been adopted. Examine the stained glass windows, the white Devonshire marble pavement with a series of pictures depicting Old Testament History, and the Stalls of ancient design. Cross the Old Court (1510-1520) to the West side and do not neglect to visit the Kitchen and Hall, noting the memorial inscription to the poet Wordsworth on the window to the left in the Kitchen, the screens at the South end of the Hall, and the Master's Gallery with its panelled walls and beautiful plaster ceiling. The Library (1623-28) is reached by passing through the Gallery. A walk through the second and third courts to the " Bridge of Sighs " is worth while for the magnificent view to be obtained from the bridge, and the pleasure of strolling through the Wilderness, returning along the stream which divides St. John's and Trinity Colleges to the Old Bridge (1696-1712). Retrace your steps to the Wilderness and pass out of the College grounds into Queens' Road, turning to the right and proceeding along Northampton Street, thus entering the Borough from the North. At the end of Northampton Street enter

Magdalene College.

Magdalene Street, with Magdalene College, founded by Thomas Lord Audley (1542) on the left. Originally the site of Buckingham College, granted in 1428 by Henry VI. as a hostel for the Benedictine Monks,

Magdalene College has much of interest to show the visitor, and subsequent changes in structure have accentuated the ancient parts of the College.



J. Palmer Clarke

THE PEPSYAN LIBRARY, MAGDALENE COLLEGE

[Cambridge]

A special feature of Magdalene College is its connection with that famous diarist Samuel Pepys, who bequeathed his library to the College in 1703. The collection is housed in a range of chambers situated in the second court called the Pepysian Library, and Pepys' own bookcases are still in use.

The quaint old building facing Magdalene gateway is worth examination, and visitors should enter the Old Cross Keys Yard to view the back of the house.

On returning to the street cross the Great Bridge into Bridge Street, observing the picturesque old wharf on the right, called Fisher Lane, reminiscent of the Middle Ages when the river was lined with hithes for the landing of merchandise.

Sidney Sussex College. A short distance from the Great Bridge notice Sidney Sussex College on the left, founded in 1589 by Lady

Frances Sidney Sussex, and occupying a site which was previously the house of the Franciscan Friars. Oliver Cromwell occupied rooms here as a student in 1616, and his connection with the College is recorded by a portrait which hangs in the College Hall.

Jesus College. Before leaving this district retrace your steps to Jesus Lane and visit Jesus College (1497), founded by Bishop John Alcock. The early history of this

College is full of incident, and those who wish to learn about



J. Palmer Clarke

[Cambridge

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL FROM THE RIVER

the troubles in mediæval times in connection with monastic procedure should consult the works of the present Master on the History of his College. The arrangements of the buildings differs from that of other Colleges, being monastic rather than collegiate, and entering the College and passing into the Cloister visitors should note the remains of the Nuns' entrance to their Chapter House. View the Hall, which is said to have been the Refectory of the Nuns, then inspect the Kitchen, which has undergone much alteration but still retains much of antiquarian interest. A careful investigation should be made of the Chapel, which was restored in 1846. Observe the North Transept, which is the earliest portion of the building, and notice the three Norman windows in the North Wall and the gallery in the East Wall with its arcade of five round-headed arches. The beautifully glazed windows in the transepts and the nave are the work of Morris Faulkner from designs by Ford Madox Brown and Sir E. Burne-Jones. Visit the Hall to see the glass which was brought from the Library, and go on to the Library to view the antique oak book-cases and the stained glass in the windows. Among those who

have studied in the peaceful precincts of Jesus College were Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Laurence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy."

Selwyn, Girton, etc.

It remains finally to mention three Colleges founded late in the last century. They are Selwyn College (1882), Girton College, opened for women students at Hitchin (1869) and moved to Cambridge (1873), and Newnham College, also for women students, opened under the care of Miss A. J. Clough (1871) and moved to its present site (1875). There are also several Colleges for theological students, mostly post-graduate, viz., Ridley Hall and Westcott House (Anglican), Westminster College (Presbyterian), Cheshunt College, and Wesley House.

Fitzwilliam House.

The centre of corporate life for non-collegiate students is Fitzwilliam House, which is situated opposite Fitzwilliam Museum.

Fitzwilliam Museum.

Sightseers rarely miss an opportunity to visit museums and art galleries, and of these attractions Cambridge has many. The Fitzwilliam Museum in Trumpington Street is a monumental structure of imposing appearance, and the magnificent cast-iron and bronze gates, the bronze doors and roof of the main gallery place it in the front rank of Cambridge buildings. It contains collections of pictures, sculptures, tapestries, Egyptian objects, coins, pottery, porcelain, and other specimens of antiquity, also original manuscript music by Bach, Blow, Handel, Haydn, Purcell and other famous composers.

Reference has been made on a previous page to the Museums of Science and Archaeology, to certain branches of which is associated the Botanic Garden, reached by taking a No. 1 motor 'bus to Bateman Street.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

The town prides itself on its Churches, many of which possess architectural features of distinction and antiquity. Of the thirteen established Churches in the Borough the earliest are St. Bene't's, which is the oldest building in Cambridge and which contains examples of pre-Norman architecture, and St. Sepulchre's, commonly called the Round Church, of which there are only four in England, built between 1120 and 1140. The present Church of St. Giles replaced a small church of eleventh century origin, and contains specimens of the original building. Visitors will find many beautiful examples of architecture in the churches, and should on no account pass by St. Mary-the-Less (1350), St. Michael (1327), St. Andrew-the-Less (early 13th century, St. Botolph (15th century), St. Clement (13th century), and Holy Trinity (13th century tower). The University Church, St. Mary-the-Great, was commenced in 1478.

There are also the Roman Catholic Church, four Nonconformist places of worship, and buildings representing many other denominations.

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SHOPPING FACILITIES.

A glance at a plan of Cambridge will show the visitor that the main roads run directly through the town, the London roads by way of Bishop Stortford and Ware traversing the town from South-East to North and meeting all the other main thoroughfares in the business part of the Borough. The streets as a general rule run at right angles to the main roads, thus affording the visitor no difficulty in finding his way about. In consequence of the student element it is not surprising to find that the bookselling business is extensive, and we venture to assert that, with the exception of London and one or two of the great cities, no town in the British Isles contains such a large number of well appointed new and second-hand bookselling businesses, whose reputations are established all over the world. Shopping in Cambridge is greatly facilitated by the central arrangement of the business houses, and residents are catered for in every particular by firms whose goods are liberally displayed in their windows. An attractive feature of Cambridge trading is the extensive Market, which is held on Saturdays all through the year, and is attended by fruit growers, market gardeners, poulterers, butchers, fish merchants, clothiers, and many other tradesmen.

While on the subject of markets we must mention that Cambridge is the centre for cattle dealing for miles around, and the Cattle Market at the S.E. extremity of the town contains a fine show of cattle every Monday morning. The Corn Market, held in the spacious Corn Exchange, is the weekly trading centre for dealers in cereals from all parts of the County. In connection with trading the question of advertising stands out prominently, and much depends on the quality of the local Press. Fortunately Cambridge is well supplied with this important medium for advertisement, having an evening paper and two weekly papers, in addition to numerous University publications.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Guildhall faces the Market Place, and attached to it are the offices of the Corporation. At the back of the Guildhall stands the Central Public Library, which contains a General Reading Room, Reference Room, Shakespeare Room, and Open Access Lending Library. The stock of books, which is continually being added to, numbers approximately 70,000 volumes, and the annual circulation of books to readers is 360,000. The Library has a well-appointed Branch in the Romsey Town District, and maintains Libraries in all the elementary schools of the Borough. Public Lectures are given in the Reference Room during the winter months. Visitors requiring general information, and information about Cambridge, are invited to apply at the Central Library (Telephone No. 1569).

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Opportunities for recreation and amusement at Cambridge are plentiful owing to a large number of open spaces laid out for that purpose, extending over 93 acres, and almost all varieties of sport and pastime can be enjoyed at small expense. There are numerous grass and hard tennis courts, and bowling greens distributed over the Borough, many of them provided by the Corporation and let to players by the hour. Facilities for Cricket, Association football and Rugby are to be had on well turfed and extensive grounds under the care of the Corporation, and enthusiastic watermen will find the river ideal for first-class boating and sailing. Those who prefer the delights of sailing will find the Cam Sailing Club, with mooring grounds at Waterbeach extending to more than three acres, and a Ladies' and General Pavilion, a pleasure to join, and motor boat enthusiasts should attach themselves to the Cambridge Motor Boat Club, which welcomes and extends its privileges to visitors for the small sum of 5/-.

The followers of Isaac Walton can pursue his art in the numerous streams around Cambridge, where an abundance of coarse fish may be caught. Permission has to be obtained to fish in certain waters, but this is not difficult.

The Corporation has considered the swimmer in setting aside part of the river for aquatic amusement in beautiful surroundings, and in providing an open-air swimming bath 300 feet long and 40 feet broad, where beginners are taught to swim and expert swimmers can revel in sport. In consequence of the increasing popularity of Lawn Tennis, the Corporation has laid out a large section of Jesus Green for grass and hard courts, and play can be had at the small charge of 1/- an hour for grass and 2/- an hour for hard courts.

The Gog Magog Golf Course of 18 holes, situated on the Hills Road about four miles south-east of Cambridge, is well known to golfers and always in good condition for play. The course is available on Sundays. Green fees 3/- per day. There are also Golf Links at Newmarket, St. Ives, and Royston, all within easy reach of Cambridge.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

The eminent position held by Cambridge University in the sphere of education is too familiar to need comment in a work of this description, but the magnificent facilities offered by Cambridge outside its University, some of which are carried on under academic conditions as extra mural studies, are not so well known to the world at large. Opportunities are afforded for adult education by various organisations such as the Cambridge Society for Universal extension Lectures, the Workers' Educational Association, and the Adult School Union, who arrange lectures and class courses during the Spring and Autumn of each year. Courses of popular lectures and exhibitions are arranged also under the auspices of the Public Libraries Committee, the Chamber of Commerce, the New Museums Club, and other bodies, and the frequent Conferences of a learned and commercial nature held at Cambridge materially add to its educational attractions.

Cambridge has two Public Schools, the oldest foundation being the Perse School, which was founded in 1615 by Stephen Perse, M.D., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College. The old school was in Free School Lane, and the present range of buildings, erected in 1890, occupy a site facing the Roman Catholic Church on Hills Road. The Perse School for Boys has in its long history contributed not a little to education, and numbers among its past pupils many who have achieved distinction in public and academical life, including Bishop Jeremy Taylor and Professor E. H. Palmer. In recent years it has become famous for its educational methods, having been built up on broad principles by the combined efforts of Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, late Fellow of Christ's College, who was Headmaster from 1902 to 1928, and the able and devoted body of workers who surrounded him during his years of office. The curriculum is an "all subject" curriculum organised to provide a sound general education with facilities for specialisation in the Upper Forms. Both classical and modern languages are taught by the direct method, and particular attention is paid throughout the school to English Literature and the writing and acting of plays. There is a Preparatory School for boys under 11 years of age, and the age of entry into the Upper School is 10, scholars being able to remain there up to the age of 19. In connection with the school there are facilities for all kinds of sport, drill and physical exercise, and there is a two-platoon contingent of the Officers' Training Corps. Riding and gymnastics are taught by experts. There are Leaving Exhibitions, founded by Trinity College, Cambridge, tenable at the University, in addition to school scholarships.

The Perse School for Girls is situated in Union Road. This school was founded in 1881 under the general scheme for the management of the Perse Trust, and on the lines of the Girls' High Schools which are designed to supply higher secondary education and to occupy for girls the position taken in the education of boys by the great public schools. The school has reached a high level, and sends an unusually large number of its pupils to the University (mainly Cambridge, but also Oxford and other Universities), where many of them have taken first classes, and have

distinguished themselves in their later careers. Two Leaving Exhibitions, tenable at Girton or Newnham Colleges, are awarded by Trinity College, Cambridge. A Junior Scholarship of £15 a year for two years, tenable in the school, is awarded annually. The school has a large garden, and additional playground accommodation for tennis, hockey and net ball. At the time of writing it holds the hockey and tennis trophies of the East Anglian Games Association. Swedish Drill forms part of the regular course.

The Leys School was founded by Wesleyans in 1874 as a first-grade Public School under Christian, but non-sectarian influence. The school, which occupies a large site on the Trumpington Road, has facilities for all classes of study and physical exercise, swimming, life-saving, and gymnastics being included in the curriculum. Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded to boys between 13 and 16 years of age, and these are available every year many valuable Leaving Scholarships. Whereas at the Perse School boys are received as Boarders in houses approved by the Governors, the Leys School is organised on the Hostel System.

In the matter of Secondary Education, Cambridge is particularly fortunate, having within its area elaborate and well equipped Cambridge and County High Schools for Boys and Girls situated in spacious grounds. These schools are designed to meet modern educational requirements, and to prepare boys and girls for business and the ordinary vocations as well as for the learned professions. Close association exists between the Secondary Schools and the University, there being available several valuable scholarships for admission to certain Colleges. The Boys' School has accommodation for 420 scholars and the Girls' School for 370. Scholarships to the County School can be obtained from all the Elementary Schools in the County and Borough.

The facilities for elementary education in the Town and County are of a high standard, and the training is equal to the best in the country. There are in the Borough twenty-one elementary schools, comprising 41 departments, two of the schools being Central Schools where scholars are given advanced elementary education. Scholars migrate to the Central Schools from the elementary schools after passing an examination, and the curriculum of these senior schools includes Advanced Mathematics, French, Manual Instruction and Art. The Local Education Authority have, in accordance with recent legislation, opened special schools for backward, feeble-minded and physically defective children, and a new open-air school is in prospect which is intended to accommodate all the delicate children. The system of medical inspection and dental treatment is one of the finest in the country. Of the number of children seen at routine by the School Medical Officer during last year, 10.6 per cent. of those examined required treatment. The total number of entries for the year 1928 was 6,924, and the average attendance was 6,266.

The School of Arts, Crafts and Technology, Collier Road, is the centre for Further Education under the County Education Authority, and instruction at both day and evening classes is given in vocational and other subjects, including Manual Training and Art. Evening Classes in connection with the Borough Education Authority are provided at

which education of a more advanced type than that at the elementary schools is given.

In addition to the above mentioned educational institutions there are several well-conducted private schools in Cambridge.

From this brief survey visitors will learn something about the educational facilities in Cambridge, but those who desire further particulars should apply to the respective Principals for prospectuses and additional information.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CAMBRIDGE.

A selected list of books suitable for readers wishing to become acquainted with this old University Town. The books in each section are arranged in alphabetical order of authors.

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